The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3451 — SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893. — SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

5 per cent. on Fixed Deposits for 12 Months.
4 " " " " " 6 "
3 " " " " " 3 "
2 " " Current Account daily balances.

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [571

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

LATE

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,600,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 27th April, 1893. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hoppius, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of new carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

679—3]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [415

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO$835,333.33.
RESERVE FUND$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee Sing, Esq. | Lo Yeuk Moon, Esq.
Lou Tso Shun, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. 1869

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,600,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. [173

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of "THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the First day of May, 1893, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the first Subsection of Article 103 of the Articles of Association of The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that in lieu thereof the following Subsection and marginal note be inserted, viz:—

Investment of Funds. 1st.—It may invest the Funds of the Company in or upon English, Indian, and Hongkong Government Stocks, Bonds, and Funds, and in or upon the Stocks, Bonds, Funds, and Securities of any Foreign Government, Country, or State, and upon Mortgage of freehold or leasehold property in Hongkong or elsewhere, and in or upon deposits with or loans at interest to any Banking Institutions wherever established, and in or upon such other Securities as it may in its discretion think fit, and may from time to time convert or realise any monies so invested and re-invest the same in or upon any of the Securities aforesaid as occasion requires.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1893. [526

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of 25 SHARES in this Company, Numbered 6,881, 11,745 to 11,751, 12,481, 12,496, 7,742 to 7,746, and 12,438 to 12,447, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. KENNETH McKENZIE ROSS, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate for the said 25 Shares will be issued Fourteen Days hence, and that the Original Certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL and VOID.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [557

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,

R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, $75 PER MONTH for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Peddar Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board $45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [587

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast$0.50
Tiffin$0.75
Dinner$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528

LEGGE'S
GUIDE TO HONGKONG,
UP TO DATE.

PUBLISHED by WALTER W. BREWER, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Sold in Hongkong by
WALTER W. BREWER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KELLY & WALSH, LD.

Agents:
KOBE & YOKOHAMA Kelly & Walsh, Ld.
SINGAPORE John Little & Co.
SHANGHAI Walter W. Brewer.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [573

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRADE MARKS of the MAN LOONG (萬隆) FIRM, Manufacturers of PRESERVED GINGER and other SWEETMEATS, have been registered in this Colony pursuant to Ordinance No. 16 of 1873.

Head Office:—HOMAM, CANTON. Hongkong Office:—No. 376, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LEUNG YU SANG, } Managers.
WONG HOI CHOW, }

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [569

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDEA, Complete 10 vols. $35.
VICTOR HUGO'S NOVELS, Complete Edition in English, Beautifully Illustrated, 13 vols. $13.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, $7.
NEW NOVELS!!! NEW MUSIC!!!
BOOKS OF TRAVELS.
AMERICAN SONG FOLIOS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, at $1.
TENNIS BATS, TENNIS BALLS, &c.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
NEW WATER COLOR BOXES.
FANCY STATIONARY.
LADIES' TENNIS SHOES. CHEAP COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL, *QUEEN'S ROAD*.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [40

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER FLANNELS,

COLOURED AND WHITE, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER SUITS, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, &c.

ANY LENGTH CUT.

PATTERNS FREE BY POST.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1893. [6

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SUMMER CURTAINS.

NEWEST DESIGNS in ART MUSLINS,
PONGEE SURAHS for ART DECORATION,
GOSSAMER and PLAIN ART MUSLINS,
in every shade.
ART CANVAS and FIGURED MUSLIN PIECE GOODS,
NOVELTIES in FRILLED CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ to 5 yards long,
from $2.25 per pair.
SUMMER CRETONNES, DIMITIES and CHINTZES,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND DRAPERY,
&c. &c. &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1893. [1071

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS, RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [52

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY, *PROPRIETOR.*

666

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

THREE IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS ON HONGKONG.

KELLY & WALSH'S HAND-BOOK TO HONGKONG,

A POPULAR GUIDE to the various places of interest in the Colony for the use of Tourists. Crown 8 octavo, 142 pp., $1.00.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE:—

"The design of this little work is to give a succinct description of Hongkong, its history, interesting objects, and excursions, with notes of the Climate, Sanitation, Flora and Fauna of the Colony, sufficient to afford the visitor some additional information and pleasure from his visit, and it is hoped that the older residents of the Colony may also derive some pleasant reminiscences from the Chapters on the excursions to the different places on the Island and Mainland adjacent."

OUR ISLAND:—A Naturalist's description of Hongkong, by Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., M.A.I. (late of H. M. Geological Survey) with an appendix on "Rhopalocera Hongkongensis" (a preliminary list of the Butterflies of Hongkong) with notes, by Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., M.A.I., and J. J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., F.E.S. Crown 8 octavo, cloth, $1.00.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF HONGKONG:—Containing 19 Views of the Colony reproduced from Photographs, by Griffith. $1.00.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [7

W. ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) HONGKONG.

PIANO TUNING.

SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

SINGLE TUNING$ 5.00.
6 TUNINGS A YEAR.....$25.00 PER ANNUM.
12 do. do.$48.00 do.

INCLUDING MINOR REPAIRS AND THE KEEPING OF THE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, PACKED, REMOVED AND STORED.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1893. [581

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned, BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 22nd instant (WHIT MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
L. GLENAT, Acting Agent.

For the BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, HONGKONG,
S. L. DARBY, Acting Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION,
E. W. RUTTER, Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [585

KOWLOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 2.

EXHIBITION OF WAGLAN LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIGHT on WAGLAN ISLAND was Exhibited for the first time at Sunset on the 9th of May, 1893.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Revolving Dioptric of the First Order, shewing double *white* flashes at intervals of half a minute.

The Lighthouse stands on the summit of the island, and the Light, which is elevated 225 feet above the level of the sea, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 22 Nautical Miles in all directions where it is not obscured by land.

N.B.—For the present the Light will only shew thirty per cent. of its full power on the landward side, viz.: between the bearings, taken from seawards, North by East round by East to South-East by South.

The tower is round, of iron, 25 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 52 feet.

The lower half of the tower is painted *white*, the upper half *red*, and the lantern *white*.

The dwellings are *white*.

Approximate position:—
Latitude 22° 11' 18" N.
Longitude 114° 18' 1" E.

FOG GUN SIGNAL.

The Keepers at this Station on hearing a bell, foghorn, steam-whistle, or any other sound during foggy or thick weather, indicating the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of *fifteen seconds* between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal—shewing that she is under way—continues to be heard, will repeat the firing after an interval of *twelve minutes*.

J. McLEAVY BROWN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon & District.

Custom House, Kowloon, 10th May, 1893. [553

NOTICE.

DIVING.

AN experienced man seeks an engagement as a DIVER, either as an "OPERATIVE" or in charge of a DIVING PARTY. Fully acquainted with all latest improvements in Sub-marine Craft, Telephone, Lamp-work, etc.

Siebe and Gorman's apparatus (Double or Single Pumps) can be provided.

Breakwater and Pier Work a Speciality.

The Salving of Cargo and Removal of Wrecks undertaken in any locality.

References regarding work executed in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and China Seas can be seen.

DETONATOR, c/o Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [518

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE. Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [406

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.
(BY ARTHUR SMITH.)

ANY PERSON having a COPY of the above to dispose of will confer a favor by communicating with the Editor of this Paper.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [574

STEAM WATER-BOATS.

SHIPS Supplied with FRESH WATER for BOILERS and DOMESTIC PURPOSES with despatch.

J. W. KEW & Co., 2nd Floor, 18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [483

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS, VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 23th March, 1893. [338

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [589

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
Captain J. C. Williamson, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1893. [581

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
Captain Parsons, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [481

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"AIRLIE,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [588

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. 1, British Ship
"CELTIC CHIEF,"
Owen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [241

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship
"IRON DUKE,"
Hashagen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1893. [487

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GLAMORGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-MORROW.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1893. [555

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [7

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [493

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers:

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

MARRIAGE.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 13th May, by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, HARRY WALTER GYE, to LUCY ELLEN HOPLAND, elder daughter of I. W. Allen, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

At Bath, England, ZACHARY BROOKE DRAGE, formerly Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China S. N. Co. at Shanghai. (By wire.)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

THE HONGKONG INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION.

FOR the past few weeks that stormy petrel of local affairs, Dr. JAMES CANTLIE, has been feeling the pulse of the leading business men of the community as to the feasibility or practibility of this colony holding a great Industrial and Commercial Exhibition, in which the whole world will be invited to participate, within two years from now. The idea, if not quite an original one, has nevertheless sufficient attraction and novelty about it to ensure more than ordinary consideration being devoted to its merits and demerits, its prospects of success and its chances of failure. About a dozen years ago a practical suggestion, made by that well-known and energetic Director of Italian Opera Companies, the late Signor CAGLI, to give a Grand Universal Exhibition in Shanghai, was enthusiastically taken in hand by the enterprising residents of the Model Settlement, and all preliminary arrangements had been satisfactorily completed when internecine troubles arose which eventually caused the utter collapse of an undertaking that had promised to prove a great success. If we remember rightly, the princely firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. wished to autocratically "boss" the entire show; this was not agreeable to a majority of the essentially cosmopolitan commercial classes and a split in the camp arose, which ended in the BRAHMINS of the "Muckle hoose" withdrawing their patronage and support, and in the firm of HALL and HOLTZ being appointed representatives to arrange the Exhibition. As JARDINE'S were then still a great power in the land—how have the mighty fallen?—, and were in the habit of exercising that power when it suited their interests and they saw a fair chance—a habit yet faithfully if not always judiciously adhered to by our worthy friends—it was not greatly marvelled at by those behind the scenes when the efforts of Messrs. HALL and HOLTZ in London and elsewhere proved disappointing, and the scheme eventually collapsed. This brief history of Shanghai's maiden attempt to run a big Exhibition—if any details are inaccurate Mr. J. J. KESWICK can doubtless correct them!—may prove a useful guide to whoever may be entrusted with the management of Hongkong's latest enterprise.

After carefully studying the question in all its bearings from various points of view, we have no hesitation in predicting a great commercial triumph for this colony if Dr. CANTLIE'S proposal is properly managed and carried out on strict business lines. Hongkong Exhibition must be purely Industrial and Commercial. There is no Art, according to our meaning of the term, in China; and the Chinese neither recognise nor appreciate what is known as European Art. But they can both recognise and appreciate European and American inventions and productions that are calculated to bring solid benefits to China; and they are also sufficiently acute to understand what opportunites an Exhibition would provide for remuneratively disposing of the numerous manufactures and products of the Middle Kingdom. We submit to the Hongkong Government that a properly organized Hongkong Industrial and Commerical Exhibition on the lines suggested would do more towards opening up the Celestial Empire to foreign trade than all the diplomatic scheming and canoodling of the next twenty-five years; and on this ground alone Governor ROBINSON should actively support the movement. The Chamber of Commerce, as a representative body directly interested in the encouragement of business relations with China, should also lend ready assistance; and it may safely by taken for granted that merchants, manufacturers, importers, etc., in all parts of Europe, America, India, and the Australasian Colonies, will readily take part in a movement that is so probable to lead to their own benefit. And it may be worth considering that in all probability a substantial number of exhibits at the World's Fair in Chicago would find their way to Hongkong.

As the scheme is only in an embryo stage, to enter into minute details at present would serve no useful end. Several sites in the Colony admirably adapted for the purpose are readily available; matshed buildings can be easily, cheaply and rapidly constructed, and, as with the electric light all danger of losses by fire are reduced to a minimum, applications for space by exhibitors from all parts of the world would probably exceed the limits available. Recognising that a large influx of visitors naturally means an increase of local prosperity in every branch of trade and a supply of the coin of Commerce so badly needed in our depleted public treasuries, the next thing to be decided is as to the organisation of the proposed Exhibition. We would suggest that a representative Committee be appointed to draw out the general lines on which the enterprise should be conducted, to interview the Government, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the leading European and Chinese merchants and Shipping Companies, and then, after being assured of actual support that can be relied on, to formulate general proposals for the approval of the community. We cannot see that anything further can be done at present.

ANOTHER "EWO" GOLD-MINE.

THE movement that has been on foot for some short time past in this colony under the direct auspices, it is said, of a syndicate originated in Vancouver, B. C., and engineered by Mr. J. J. KESWICK, resident senior partner of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., late agents in the Far East for the alleged Imuris Mines, to start a system of low-level tramways in Hongkong, as proposed and unsuccessfully attempted to be carried out ten years ago when backed up by the wealth, influence and official support of the colony, is about the most barefaced attempt to foist another hopeless enterprise on a community, already in a condition of almost universal beggary, that even Hongkong has known since the Luzon Sugar Refinery was brought into existence by the same generous philanthropists. The reasons which made a low-level tramway system impossible in Hongkong ten years ago—and which even our immaculate friend, Surveyor General J. M. PRICE, was compelled to admit—exist exactly the same to-day; and furthermore, the 'rickshas and gharries have established a solid connection that no tramway in the world could materially affect. Mr. W. DANBY'S report to the promoters of the proposed Victoria Tramway Co. in 1881, as proved by the *Hongkong Telegraph* at the time, was a most feeble exhibition and utterly worthless for the purpose required, and we shall be glad to prove it again by data that cannot be controverted. Next week we may find time to deal with this subject more fully, after referring carefully to the events of 1881 to 1883 as published in this journal, and meanwhile we are glad to learn that Governor ROBINSON, doubtless acting on the advice of Mr. F. A. COOPER, the able Director of Public Works, is opposed to the entire scheme. There may be a remunerative field for tramways on the new Praya after it has been called into existence and when proper roads encircle the island; but there is no room on the present sea frontage or in Queen's Road. But we seriously doubt if any tramway system will pay in Hongkong for at least the next quarter of a century.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND HER ARMY.

LONDON, May 19th, 1893.

The Emperor William, in a speech made at the unveiling of the statue of his grandfather, said that the very existence of the Fatherland depended on an increase of the Army, and exhorted the Nation to support the Crown, as the only safeguard of the Empire.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Two hundred and eighty Socialists will stand at the coming German elections.

GLADSTONE HONORED BY THE TORIES.

Mr. Gladstone, while walking with the Royal party at the opening of the Imperial Institute, was loudly hissed.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Siamese Government has repudiated the whole action at Khong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

*** MONDAY, being Whit-Monday and a Government and general holiday throughout the colony, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

A NEW YORK *Herald* joker plaintively remarks that "when a man 'goes broke' the fires of remorse are often stirred up by poker."

THE crew of H.M.S. *Swift* were shown over the King of Siam's palace at Bangkok, by special permission, on Sunday the 7th May.

DR. OPEL the great German geographer, says that 1,700,000 square miles of the earth are still uninhabited and are ownerless.

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon.

THE complimentary dinner to Capt. J. McCallum, of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, will be given at the Volunteer Head-quarters this evening at 7.45 o'clock.

THE second and concluding portion of our editorial on "Home Rule for Hongkong" will appear in Tuesday's issue. We regret to have been compelled to 'crowd it out' to-night.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE old Hongkong harbour guard ship *Esk* was recommissioned at Shanghai on the 14th inst. by Lieut. Ravenhill, the new crew having arrived by H.M.S *Carolina*. The *Esk*, it is stated, is the first British man-of-war commissioned at Shanghai.

REUTER wires that Mr. Gladstone was loudly hissed by ruffians of the so-called Unionist Party, while walking with the Royal party—presumably the Queen and her suite—at the opening of the Imperial Institute. No more significant compliment could have been paid the greatest of living statesmen.

THE trade of manufacturing umbrellas seems to be going ahead by leaps and bounds in Japan, for we learn from a contemporary that the number turned out in 1887 was 67,715 representing a value of *yen* 26 857 while for 1891 the figures are 1,202,174 and *yen* 364,308. The "japs" have not only driven the foreign article out of the markets of their country but are now building up a big export trade.

AMONGST other possessions of which it might well be proud, Hongkong can boast the "boss" usurer of the East. A citizen in temporary difficulties applied to him a day or two since for a loan, for one night, of $250, offering a fair percentage and securities valued at about $275. The price of the accommodation was $25. After this it would be an interesting sight to witness this gentleman going through the camel and needle act, before bargaining with Peter for a cheap harp and a back seat among the Just.

THE Shanghai cricketing season was opened on the 13th inst. by the time honored match First Eleven v. Twenty-two. The latter team went first to the wickets and totalled 143, four of their batsmen failing to put in an appearance. Lieut. da Costa (44), W. A. C. Platt (34), F. C. Heffer (16) and S. Smalley (16) were the highest scorers. The Eleven had piled up 133 for the loss of six wickets (St. Croix 47, Carruthers 21, W. H. Moule 18 and H. Baker 13) when the stumps and the game were drawn. 'Charlie' Duff took four wickets in one over.

"OLD SPORT."—The name of Baron Hastings, who was lately convicted in England and fined £50 for indecently assaulting a nursegirl in Regent's Park, appears in the list of members of the English Jockey Club. We are not aware of any steps having been taken to expel him from that Club in consequence of such conviction. Morally and socially his lordship—who, by the way, is the patron of eight church livings—may be a very bad character, and yet a most useful, upright and honorable supporter of racing. He won the Derby and St. Leger of 1885 with Melton.

THE race of good old khans whose deeds, alternately, of valor and atrocity, furnished material for the adornment of early Eastern history would seem to be most worthily represented in the person of the present ruler of Khelat. Recent telegrams have given vague particulars of some of his actions which a correspondent of the Rangoon *Times* now verifies. He writes that in the course of an argument on matters concerning the State the Khan abused the Wazir, Mustaffa, who on this drew his pistol. He was immediately seized, handcuffed, and condemned to death as a traitor. The Wazir offered a lakh of rupees to obtain his freedom and pardon while his father and a friend came to the Khan and begged him to release the Wazir and his son who had also been imprisoned. The Khan then became infuriated with the father and ordered the execution of the whole four, who were taken to a grave-yard near Bagh and put to death in the most cruel manner. The Wazir's father, being very old and unable to walk, is stated to have been carried to the place of execution on a *charpoy*. Rumour states that the other three were made to stand in the middle of the cemetery and were there murdered by about fifty swordsmen of the State, who cut the victims to pieces. After the execution the Khan sent a message to the British Political Agent at Khelat, informing him of how he had dealt with the Wazir and his relatives. The Khan also made prisoners of the families of the deceased, but eventually liberated them on the demand of the Political Agent. The Khan has paid no fine, as compensation, to the relatives of the deceased, as no such fine has yet been imposed.

THE British cruisers *Severn* and *Porpoise* left Shanghai for Japan on the 14th inst., and will shortly be followed by the *Caroline*, the *Archer* being under orders to relieve the last named vessel.

THE mining engineer engaged by Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Hu Kuang, has, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, reported to his Excellency the finding of silver deposits in the vicinity of Tayenshan, ninety miles from Wuchang, where the large coal and iron mines are in full working order, and employing over a thousand men a day. Tayenshan is also called Wupaoshan, or "Hills containing the five precious metals." As silver and iron have already been found, the Chinese are anxiously waiting for the announcement of the discovery of gold, copper, and lead to fulfil the prophecy of one of the local sages, who gave the hills of Tayen this appellation.

THE steamship *Benlomond*, Capt. A. W. S. Thomson, which arrived in harbour this morning from Saigon, reports that when off Cape Padaran she passed a Blue Funnel steamer with her foremast and main top-mast gone and with a heavy list to star-board, steering south. Upon inquiry at the office of the agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we learn that the probabilities are that the vessel sighted was the *Polyphemus*, Capt. Lee, which sailed from here on the 12th inst. Should this be so the *Polyphemus* has, no doubt, fallen in with the typhoon that passed south some days ago and to which the *Somali* fell a victim. It is presumed that no assistance was required as no mention is made of any such request in the report supplied by the *Benlomond*.

OF course the inventor and owners of the *Wetmore* or any other vessel, observes the *S. F. Commercial News*, would be discomfitted to hear of the loss of their marine property, but why the model of a ship should be held accountable for an error in judgment on the part of the captain and an error in compass, we fail to appreciate. Of all the wrecks strewn along the Pacific coast the only instance in which the model was claimed to be at fault was when the *Wetmore* got out of her course and went ashore on the sands at Coos Bay. No vessel, not even a whaleback, is built to make short cuts overland, and when the *Wetmore* was put on the sands she stayed there, as do most vessels under similar circumstances. Give the whaleback type a fair show.

THE Chinese have a way of dealing with strikers which when put on paper, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*, must be exceedingly refreshing to employers in Europe and America to read. Two months ago two hundred and fifty carpenters employed in repairing the "Temple of the Propitious Year," which was burnt down at Peking three years ago, struck for still higher wages. Not only would they themselves not work, but they refused to allow others, who were only too willing, to take their places, as the pay is double the ordinary rate on account of the anxiety of the Board of Works to finish the work as soon as possible so as to be in time for the Emperor's next sacrifice. The two hundred and fifty men were at once imprisoned, bag and baggage, by the Board of Punishments. They are not released yet, nor will they be until the Temple is completed. Two hundred more carpenters were then engaged, and during the interval everything was being rapidly pushed on; but just at this critical moment, when another month's hard work would have finished everything, undeterred by the previous example of their predecessor, these last two hundred also struck for higher wages, and sought to prevent others from replacing them. The result has been the same. On the 2nd inst. they were sent to keep company with their predecessors, and now four hundred and fifty of the best Peking carpenters are languishing in prison, repenting at leisure their former perversity.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "A Lover of Music," suggests that Colonel Ravenhill and the Officers of the Shropshire Light Infantry would confer a great boon on the community at large by allowing (?ordering) their splendid Band to play in the Public Gardens afternoon and evening alternately once a week during the summer months. No doubt such a concession would be a boon to a good many people—but what about the Band? Our correspondent must surely know quite well that military bandsmen have their regular work to do daily, just the same as anybody else, and that this "boon," although it might mean nothing but selfish enjoyment to outsiders would entail serious hardships on men who have already quite enough to do, especially during the trying heat of a Hongkong summer. The Colonel and Officers of the Regiment are already quite generous enough towards the public in the gratuitous services rendered by the Band, and until the men are liberally paid for any extra work required by so-called "Lovers of Music," we should draw the line there. While on this subject it is perhaps as well to mention that some third-class idiot recommends in this morning's *Daily Press*, above the signature "Schumerlled," that the Band should give moonlight performances on the Praya Reclamation opposite the Hongkong Bank because "the pure sea air, the long, level promenade, *and the beautiful (sic!) acoustic properties of the ground*, all lend themselves very favorably for the purpose." And we are now in a quandary as to which of the twain is the bigger fool—"Schumerlled" or the journalistic mudhead who allowed such rubbish to appear in his paper.

THERE is a bold, broad humour, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, in the stated determination of the Victorian Government to suppress dummy transactions in bank shares, now that the once roaring "bull" has drawn in his horns and become a "bear."

THE TWO SIDES OF THE DUMMY.

It was not meet to legislate
Against the dummy *buyer*;
He laboured bravely to inflate
And send the prices higher;
He purchased shares the livelong day,
Which kept the market "hummy,"
And everybody used to pray
"O Lord, preserve the dummy!"

When —— scattered gold
And *consciences were slay*—
In those ecstatic days of old
The dummy was a "daisy."
His dealings did not vex the Crown,
And, though his game was flummy,
No — moved for putting down
That omnipresent dummy.

But when the fairness turned to lean,
And pastures green grew yeller,
The dummy changed his mood and mien—
He started as a *seller*.
From low to lower dropped the shares,
And everyone looked glummy;
A change came o'er financial prayers—
"O Lord, confound the dummy!"

An evil was the dummy then,
Who once had been a blessing;
"This conduct," said the "leading men,"
"Needs very prompt suppressing."
In bearing down and raising price
We, therefore, see (how rummy!)
The difference 'twixt simple vice
And virtue in the dummy.

THE Austrian ship *Armida*, which arrived at New York from Manila on March 25th made the passage in the fast time of 102 days.

A BANGKOK contemporary informs us that Mr. J. H. Bel, the mining expert, has left the Land of the White Elephant for Europe. Siamese mines are not good enough for experts, we presume!

ACCORDING to the *Hochi Shimbun* the value of gold coin and bullion exported from Japan during the 21 years ending December, 1892, was *yen* 69,354,934 and that of silver *yen* 106,339,529, making a total of *yen* 175,694,463. The value of gold coin and bullion imported for the same period was *yen* 9,999,670 and of silver *yen* 123,094,048 or in all *yen* 133,093,719.

MANLY pastimes of every description are attended with more or less risk to life and limb, and to Britons this element doubtless in many cases proves an extra attraction; but modern football has during the past few years developed such serious dangers that interference by legal enactment is quite probable. During the three seasons from 1890 to 1892, there were recorded in England 71 deaths at football matches, 121 cases of broken legs, 33 broken arms, 54 broken collar-bones, and 158 other injuries—a total of 437 casualties.

OUR excellently preserved if somewhat bilious-looking, morning contemporary of this date, in an editorial of the usual *Daily Press* stamp most unkindly reminds itself of "the fable o' the frog that came to grief while trying to swell itself out to the dimensions of an ox." The subject under discussion was the proposed Hongkong Exhibition, and what we want to know now is—Which of the two joint editors of the *Daily Press* is the frog and which the ox? and if entered as exhibits at Dr. Cantlie's suggested show, which would be the greater curio?

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

H. L. Dennys	$ 25.00
Dr. A. S. Gomes	15.00
F. H. May	10.00
"P"	10.00
S. R. Futtakia	5.00
Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, M.A.	5.00
Paul Jordan	5.00
J. D. Monro	5.00
D. S. Dady Burjos	2.00
J. G.	1.00

IN another column we publish a telegram stating that the Siamese Government has repudiated all responsibility attaching to the action of its troops concerned in the retaking of Khong, or Khrome, as the French papers style the place. The correct reading of the message, it may be fairly assumed, is that the Siamese Government is alarmed at the war-like preparations now being made by France and that it deems discretion the better part of valor, until at least it is really known what the French are coming at, and what is the actual nature of their demands. However, three French men-of-war, the *Triomphante*, *Inconstant* and *Lion*, arrived here this morning on their way South and the chances are that before long something definite will be arrived at.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of May 16th reports that the *Chungking* arrived alongside the stranded steamer *Whampoa* on Friday the 12th inst. and found a heavy sea on and the vessel badly bilged; the fore and main holds on the starboard side, up to the under bulkhead, were full of water, and the water under her stern was five fathoms deep. The cargo had been jettisoned in the tween decks of the fore and main holds and also two tiers of it in the lower holds. If the weather permitted it was hoped the *Whampoa* would be floated last Sunday or Monday and beached on a sandy spot. The two holds would then be platformed, and the task of getting her back to Shanghai commenced. The locality of the *Whampoa's* accident is half a mile from the land, and forward of the funnel there are rocks all round. The Chinese sent a gunboat to protect the vessel and the natives are friendly. H.M.S. *Leander* had called at the wreck, and proceeded on finding that her services were not required.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in this Company was held to-day. Mr. J. D. Humphreys (general manager) presided and there were also present Messrs. G. T. Veitch, Farrow, Stapleton, T. Arnold, Oldfield, Sutton, Jupp, Chandler, W. Parlane, C. S. Taylor, R. C. Wilcox, J. H. Cox, R. Lyall, E. Terry, R. Isherwood, C. T. Clement, A. E. Skeels, G. C. Cox, W. E. Clarke, H. Wicking, F. Rapp, W. Bamsey, Bailey, T. F. Hough, E. Jones Hughes, W. H. Wickham, G. Snelling, S. S. Benjamin, and A. H. Mancell (secretary).

The notice of meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, for the first time since the Company has been established I have thought it prudent to reduce the amount of our dividend, in this instance from 14 per cent. to 10 per cent. I hope you will believe that this has been resolved upon in the interests of the Company as a whole and also of the great bulk of the shareholders individually. It would have been an easy matter to have added to the net profits of the year the amount at the credit of the Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the equalisation of dividends, to have declared the usual 7 per cent. for the half year, and have carried forward $8,704.85 to a new account. There was a great inducement to do this, especially as the reduction of $19,029.35 in the amount of the net profits of the year, as compared with 1891, is to a large extent due to circumstances which are not likely to recur. These circumstances are in round numbers as follow:—An increase of $4 000 in the amount written off for bad and doubtful debts. Reduced profits from two European branches $6,000. A decrease in the profits of one of our principal departments of $16,000. A quite exceptional loss on the negotiation of our London drafts on Hongkong of $7,000. These make a total of $33,000, or $4,000 more than sufficient to account for the total reduction of profits for 1892. In addition to this there has been an estimated reduction in the net profits of the business by the fall in exchange of $21,000. The Company has borne this loss on exchange, feeling convinced that a time of general depression was most inopportune for increasing prices, with a view to counteract its effect. In point of fact, the fall in exchange is equivalent as regards our customers to a large reduction in prices. This may be more readily seen by a comparison of retail prices at the Hongkong Dispensary with English retail prices. All proprietary articles retailed in England at 2/9 have been sold by us at 2/8 and so on. Aerated waters sold at 2/- a dozen in England have been delivered by us at 1/4 a dozen, and of better quality, costing more to produce, as most of the raw material has to be imported from England. The figures I have given you clearly show that in declaring the interim dividend at the old rate, after seeing the results of the business done, I was justified in assuming that the elasticity of the business in adapting itself to circumstances, which feature has always been apparent in the past, would have covered the loss which was certain to occur on the fall of exchange rates. The improvement in the business done during last year promises to be exceeded in this. In 1892 our gross returns were the largest we ever recorded, while the first four months in this year not only exceed the corresponding four months of any previous year, but the month of March exceeds the busiest month in any previous year, the busiest season being usually in the autumn. Bearing this in mind and knowing that I shall have the hearty co-operation of the best and most experienced staff that has ever fallen to my lot during the whole of my business career to work with, I think I am justified in assuming that this temporary check to our profits will only act as an incentive to the onward progress of the business, which as regards its financial position was never stronger than at the present time. I shall be pleased to supplement these remarks by answering any questions which in the interests of the Company you may think fit to put.

Mr. Hough:—Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, I represent a very large interest in the Company, so that it is not with any idea of idle "heckling" that I now get up to speak. There has been a rumour going round that Messrs. Watson & Co. have been suffering very largely from losses occasioned by the disappearance of the Tientsin compradore. I should very much like to know if there is any truth in that rumour, and if shareholders have to look forward to having to meet a loss on that head.

The Chairman:—The rumour in question was brought to my notice yesterday by two or three friends. I have much pleasure in stating that it is absolutely without foundation. There is not the slightest ground for it. Of course, it would be impossible for such a loss to have occurred without my knowing it, with the telegraph line between here and Tientsin, so that I have no doubt—although I did not think it worth while to telegraph so as to know whether there had been any such loss—it could not have happened. Who invents these things and passes them into circulation I do not know, but their object is perhaps apparent and not very creditable to the people who do it. (Hear, hear.) If you will allow me I can supplement that remark, on the suggestion of the Secretary, who informs me that $4,000 have quite recently been remitted from the Tientsin office, though that is only a comparatively small branch. (Applause.)

Mr Hough:—That, I am sure, sir, is very satisfactory, but you mentioned in your speech just now a loss of $16,000 from another department—can you give us any information about that?

The Chairman:—The matter is now under inquiry, and while it is under inquiry I would rather not say too much about it; but it could not possibly have been anticipated by us, for the reason that the cash returns from the branch in question were greater this year than in any previous year. This deficit could not be known until the balance sheet was made up; we do not get the balance sheet out until May.

Mr. Wicking:—You would not receive any balance sheet until after stock is taken?

The Chairman:—Just so; stock is taken at the end of the year, but it takes a long time to do it, because the people who do it have their time fully occupied with the current business, so that practically it cannot be done except in their spare time. In this case there was not the slightest indication that there was any loss to be feared, for as I say we had received from this department, which is spread over a very wide area, more money in this past year than in the previous year. All these things were known to me, for even when I am away I get the figures; and the abstract of the business of each month is forwarded by the mail to me. Therefore, seeing that everything looked, as far as I could see, healthier than ever before, I had no reason to anticipate that there would be a falling-off in any department, except on account of exchange—and as to that, I hoped, as I said before, that that would have been covered by increased business, as it has always been in former cases. (Applause.)

Mr. Hough:—There is another item in the accounts that perhaps you would be good enough to shed a little light on. I see in the accounts "Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation stock, $51,500," is shown as an asset. Will you kindly inform us what that represents?

Mr. Taylor:—May I say a word on that subject? There are several items in this account that I am not satisfied with. The first is $100,000 for good-will. Now, good-will is not an asset. By a book-keeping fiction—

The Chairman:—I will answer your questions as you go on, Mr. Taylor, if you will allow me, and take that one now, as I might overlook it afterwards. It is a matter of opinion. It is always stated as an asset. The good will of a business in England is usually considered to be worth three years' net profits. That is the value in England, and it is the amount you would have to pay for it here.

Mr. Taylor:—If you would note down what I have to say, Mr. Chairman, and answer afterwards, it would perhaps save some time and be a little more in order.

The Chairman:—This question does not arise out of the present balance sheet at all. Good-will has always been stated an asset, ever since the business was formed.

Mr. Taylor:—I say it is not an asset!

The Chairman:—You are entitled to your opinion, but it is wrong!

Mr. Taylor:—By a book-keeping fiction, you are allowed to keep it in your books as an asset until you are able to write it off; but the very first thing an honest company ought to do would be to write it off. You are in a position to write it off now, and why you do not, I don't know. You might as well value it at $600,000 and make a special reserve fund of $500,000 to balance it. Then you would go before the public—people who do not inquire into these things—with a capital of $600,000 and a reserve fund of nearly $800,000! You ought to write down your reserve fund from $195,000 to $95,000.

The Chairman:—I will answer that first, if you will allow me, so that we can get on with one thing at a time. As to goodwill being an asset, I differ from you, and you are absolutely wrong. You do not know, perhaps, quite as much about a retail business of this sort as I do, for I have been interested in it in some shape or form the whole of my life. This, I say, is the proper way to do it. Everything is worth what it will fetch——

Mr. Taylor:—And it will not fetch one dollar!

The Chairman:—I will undertake to say that I will sell the goodwill of one department alone of this business for $100,000! (Applause.)

Mr. Taylor:—You can't sell the good will without the whole business.

The Chairman:—I tell you I will undertake to say that I can sell the goodwill of one department of this business for $100,000 within a month, and leave a most profitable business still to the shareholders, worth another $100,000!

Mr. Taylor:—You can't do it, because the goodwill cannot be separated from the business as long as it is a going business.

The Chairman:—I beg your pardon!

Mr. Taylor:—The goodwill belongs to the Company, and as long as it is a going concern you cannot take it apart from it.

The Chairman:—I could sell the good-will of a part of it, if I liked; of course I have no such intention, but I could.

Mr. Taylor:—I doubt it.

The Chairman:—You can doubt it if you like, but what I said is a fact—and there is something more than that; I have received offers for it in the past, exceeding the figures I have named.

Mr. Taylor:—But I am alluding to a question of account; you have $100,000 "invested in good-will," and when you go before the public with a reserve fund of $195,000 on your balance-sheet, you are misleading the public.

The Chairman:—Very well; that is your opinion, and you are entitled to it. If it is the opinion of the general body of shareholders, of course it will carry great weight, but if it is only an isolated opinion held only by yourself I shall not attach any weight to it whatever.

Mr. Taylor:—Then I will move a resolution—"that the reserve fund be written down from $195,000 to $95,000 and goodwill written off"—and then we will see!

The Chairman:—If you choose to do so when I propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts it will be open to you to put an amendment, which you can do, and we will take the sense of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. Taylor:—Very well. The next point I have to mention is $52,000 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. If this Company is going to become a gambling factor in the share market, I think the sooner the shareholders are informed of it the better!

The Chairman:—"Gambling factor," I think you said, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. Taylor:—Yes!

The Chairman:—You consider an investment in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation shares to be gambling?

Mr. Taylor:—Yes. I wish to show that it is not an investment, because on the other side of the account you will find a deficiency, under "Local and General Liabilities," $168,000.

The Chairman!—Stop! One question at a time, please. Have you any questions to ask about the Bank shares? You are now making statements, not asking questions, and I cannot go into half-a-dozen things at once. I asked if there were any questions, and I do not want to know your opinions; I simply want to know whether you have any questions to ask in reference to the balance sheet.

Mr. Taylor:—Well, how can I ask questions without making some remarks in explanation?

The Chairman:—Yes, but you state your question first and then you comment on it yourself. I have not only to consider my own time and that of others, but to keep the limits of the discussion within reasonable bounds. I wish for the fullest possible inquiry and the fullest possible information; but a question is a question! If you will state your question, we will answer it and then you can comment on it or show your reason for asking it.

Mr. Taylor:—Well, I will pass all that, and now I will ask a question. Will you tell me why the North-China Insurance Company shares and the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company shares, now set down at $2,770.46, were in 1889 set down at different figures? Why do they go hopping up and down every year? Why do they not stand still at cost?

The Chairman:—Oh, you have dropped the question of Bank shares then?

Mr. Taylor:—Oh, no!

The Secretary mentioned that it was Mr. Hough who had mentioned Bank shares.

The Chairman:—Well, I will dispose of that presently; Mr. Taylor, if you will allow me, and if you will sit down. Your question is—why are the North-China and Hongkong Fire shares stated at varying amounts?—at $2,590.57 one year, $2,530.54 another, $2,635.33, and in the present year $2,770.46. Well, the amount of the value of these assets is very trifling, and I suppose there has been an alteration made in London, where the shares are held; the value is fixed there, and they come out here. As you say, they might remain at the same figure year after year but you sometimes have to do what you are told to do by the auditors. It does not seem to me to make the slightest difference. The whole difference is only about $240, on the whole investment; and this investment is not made for the purpose of realising, but to get the return premia from the Companies on the marine and fire insurance.

Mr. Wicking:—Are they not held in sterling value?

Mr. Taylor:—No, of course not—what nonsense! You have paid dollars for them, but their value in dollars differs every year.

The Chairman:—The shares are always held by the London office, which ships our goods out to us, and of course the figures being so small you do not really take into account in the balance sheet the varying difference of about $140 to $240 in the valuation of these shares year after year.

Mr. Taylor:—Thank you, sir. I have asked you why the figures are changed year after year, and as I understand you are unable to answer.

The Chairman:—I have told you why the figures are changed, and they ought to be changed. They ought to be charged in at the market value, if the amount would appreciably affect the balance sheet. You are quite wrong in that also, Mr. Taylor. The shares ought to be put in at the market value of the shares every year, but the amount is so small that if it was omitted to be done, by some oversight, it would not be of the slightest consequence to the general result.

Mr. Taylor—I am not asking anything about the general result.

The Chairman:—When you say I cannot answer your question, you are quite wrong. I have answered it. Now, Mr. Hough, you had a question, I think.

Mr. Hough:—I merely wish for a little information about that item in the accounts, $52,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stock. My question was rather taken out of my mouth by Mr. Taylor, but I would like to have a little explanation of it.

The Chairman:—I may say that a gentleman (who is now in this room) has been kind enough to call upon me—I wish every gentleman who has questions to ask would give me notice in some such way, if it is convenient, or take the same line as three or four shareholders have done—there is, as I said, a gentleman in this room who came to my office the day before yesterday and stated what Mr. Taylor has remarked with reference to the "gambling," the investment in H. and S. bank shares being gambling; a contention to which I cannot for a moment agree.

Mr. Taylor:—It is not an investment, because you have not the money to invest.

The Chairman:—It is not gambling, because I consider that at the time when it was made it was about the least speculative investment that could possibly be made. This gentleman called upon me and told me there were rumours about the town that we had been speculating in Bank shares; it was all over the town that we had gambled in Bank shares on behalf of the Company and that the amount we have stated as an asset under the head of "H. and S. Bank shares" was really only the margin money which we had still in hand after making a big loss, which had been written off, and which accounted for our reduced profits. I think I have fairly stated it. (Hear, hear.) Well, this is one of those things that get about this place, nobody knows how. There is no use in making any comment on the people who do circulate such rumours, because anything you could say from your mouth would run off them as off a rhinoceros' hide. (Laughter.) They are lost to all sense of shame, these people who circulate such rumours, knowing them to be false; probably they do it with a view to a little business, I do not know, but certainly it is a rumour which is absolutely false; there is no foundation whatever for it, no ground for supposing there could be any foundation, and it is a pure invention; it must be, you would think it only could be, invented by somebody who has something to gain by it, or who wishes to make somebody else lose by it. In reference to these Bank shares, the amount in question represents 200 shares, bought immediately after the new issue of Watson's, when we had surplus money in hand and wished to get interest on it until it could be absorbed in our own business in due course. The shares were bought on 20th June last, at 108 per cent. premium, the rate of the day being 110. They were bought through a broker (whom I do not see present in this room now) Mr. John Grant.

Mr. Wicking:—Then these shares show no loss?

The Chairman:—No; £400 have been received in dividends, and the broker's note can be shown to anybody who likes to see it. Have I fully answered your question, Mr. Hough? Is there anything else you want to know?

Mr. Hough:—Nothing else, sir, thank you!

Mr. Wicking mentioned a current report that Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son, or Watson & Co., had been largely speculating in Bank shares. Now the rumour turned out to be utterly untrue, but it had for a time seriously affected the stock of Watson & Co. It seemed to have been a most malicious, uncalled for, and unjustified assumption. The Bank shares showed a profit instead of a loss to Watson's, and the rumour must have been spread for dishonourable motives, and it was a great shame. His (Mr. Wicking's) interest in the Company amounted to 3,000 shares, and he had never parted with a share, but when he heard the rumour he was greatly alarmed, until he learnt from Mr. Humphreys that it was only a matter of utilising spare capital. Anyone who knew the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as most of those present did, would agree that there was no security Watsons could have more judiciously or safely or soundly chosen for investment than this.

Mr. Taylor thought the explanation of the Bank share business perfectly satisfactory, but the shares ought to be realised now because Watson's showed a debit instead of a credit balance.

The Chairman:—Where?

Mr. Taylor:—"Local and General Liabilities $168,000."

The Chairman:—Allow me, Mr. Taylor, to remind you that I am not at the present moment answering statements, but only questions.

Mr. Parlane:—I think we are entitled to some further explanation about the $6,000 loss on two European branches. Which branch, and what are the details?

The Chairman:—These are two separate questions; Mr. Taylor was first on his legs.

Mr. Taylor:—Very well; my question is—will you sell these two hundred Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares at current rates as soon as you can?

The Chairman:—I will sell at what I think the most judicious moment in the interests of the Company. (Applause.)

Mr. Taylor:—That is quite satisfactory.

The Chairman:—In reference to liabilities I will give you some explanation. In point of fact I gave it at a previous annual meeting.

Mr. Taylor:—I do not think we want any further explanation about it.

The Chairman explained that $80,000 of it was the fixed charge on certain property of the Company ever since it was formed. The remainder consisted of about £4,000 or £5,000 on fixed deposit, at a fairly low rate of interest, in London, much lower than the rate here, principally arranged by members of his own family and persons interested in the business. Adding this £4,000 or £5,000 to the $80,000, and deducting from the total, the rest was only ordinary current liability, as in every business, fortnightly or monthly and so on. It was impossible to carry on a business without a small balance of liability. Probably Mr. Taylor had never been connected with a business of any such description as this, but anyone who had would know that it could not be conducted without owing some money. Wages had to be paid at the end of the month and formed a liability until paid. Rent was a liability and so was everything else until it was due and cleared off, for nobody ever paid anything until it fell due without consideration. In London Watson's accounts were paid weekly but the matter was entirely regulated by the consideration whether it would pay better to pay cash or take a week or a fortnight as the case might be. In point of fact it was entirely a question of interest. In Hongkong pay-day was on the 15th of each month and certainly for the past 27 years no account had ever been presented to the Hongkong Dispensary on due date without being paid. (Hear, hear) For this year the liabilities of $13,000 were less than last year.

In reply to Mr. Parlane, the Chairman explained that the two amounts of $6,000 and the one of $16,000 were still under inquiry and he would be glad to give every information as early as possible.

Mr. Taylor,—I think you are quite right, Mr. Chairman, in saying every business has its ups and downs and we must take the bad with the good—(Hear, hear).

The Chairman:—You are right Mr. Taylor, and I thank you, but at the same time I do not wish to withhold any information. I hope you will not press this question because all things considered this $6,000 is not a very large amount.

As to one of the branches the $6,000 is a mere trifle compared with the total business done and if remarks are made it might be looked upon as a sort of censure upon them which is not deserved and which would help to take the heart out of people who are doing their best. The other branch is a small one and it would hardly be fair to the present manager to mention the name of it because I do not think that he is really responsible. I think it is mostly writing down and that sort of thing and he is in peculiarly difficult circumstances because he has to make his business without any sort of assistance from anybody.

In reply to Mr. Parlane the Chairman explained that both the items "Good Debts" and "Sundry Debtors" were perfectly safe and were made separate simply for reasons of account. Many of them had since been realised. Other items were for goods got out for other companies by Watson and Co.—the Mount Austin Hotel, for instance.

Mr. Parlane:—Is that good?

The Chairman:—Perfectly good.

Mr. Parlane:—Thank you! sir.

The Chairman:—I say it is good because I shall see for myself that these accounts are paid in any case.

Mr. Taylor mentioned that he had heard of many people giving up Watson's soda for Dakin's.

Some discussion ensued and the Chairman mentioned many points of superiority in Watson's soda which were deemed as being satisfactory.

Mr. Taylor concluded that people who bought Dakin's soda must be troubled with disordered stomachs.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Taylor's remarks were out of order, having nothing to do with the accounts.

Some unimportant discussion ensued as to properties held by the Company at Kowloon and at the Peak.

Mr. Taylor:—Mr. Chairman, you should ask Mr. Wicking to dinner, and then tell him all about these things.

Mr. Wicking:—Your remarks may be very funny, Mr. Taylor, but I think they are very much out of place, like many of the remarks you have not in the interests of the Company, but you make yourself ridiculous, as you naturally are, by nature, and I am sorry for you!

Mr. Taylor:—Thank you, Mr. Wicking!

The Chairman deprecated personalities and asked if there were any more questions.

There being no more questions, the report and accounts were passed, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wicking.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wicking, Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday, Monday being a bank holiday.

Mr. Wicking was understood to opine that Mr. Taylor had "more b——than b——."

Mr. Taylor:—If you turn yourself upside-down you would be properly dressed with asses ears!

Mr. Wicking:—Mr. Taylor, you are naturally a fool!

Mr. Taylor was so impressed, that he promptly sat down on his neighbour's hat.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

The Hankow correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes under date May 11th:—

Musters of almost all descriptions have now been placed on the market, and as a whole quality is disappointing as natives on all sides predicted an extraordinarily fine crop.

Of Kiukiang teas, Ningchows are certainly the best yield, being for the most part very fair in cup and though in many cases the dry leaf is exceedingly bad, a noticeable feature is the almost entire absence of tarry-flavoured teas. Keemun teas are perhaps worse than last season and are generally flat showing great want of point and invariably have dark infusion.

Hankow kinds seem in cup almost above average, though of bad dry leaf. Oanfas and Youyuens seem the most desirable.

Business in all kinds has been slow, as operators are working on a rapidly falling market.

The "Glen" liner *Glenparry*, and the Ocean Co.'s *Priam*, have been advertised "as intended second steamers for London." The Mutual Shippers' steamer *Moyune* has not yet been circulated:—

	Oonam. ½-chests.	Oopack. ½-chests.	Kiukiang. ½-chests.
Arrivals	92,584	105,497	103,206
Settlements	23,949	23,122	17,825
Stock	68,635	82,365	85,381

QUOTATIONS.

Freight £3. Exchange 4/1.

Kiukiang teas:—

	Tls.	Tls.		
Ningchow 1st pack	32.00	56.00	1/3½	a 2/1
Keemuns "	32.00	48.00	1/3½	a 1/10
Hankow teas:—				
Oanfa	24.00	41.50	1/0½	a 1/7½
Towyuen	24.00	38.00	1/4½	a 1/6
Oopack:—Sungyong	24.00	30.00	1/0½	a 1/7½
" Y. L. Toong	23.00	32.00	1/½	a 1/3½
" Tongsan	24.00	30.00	1/0½	a 1/2½
" Kokew	9.00	22.00	10½	a 1/1½
" Nipkarsee	22.50	25.00	11½	a 1/0½
" Shangtaam	10.50	15.00	6½	a 8½
Oonams, Cheong Sow Kai	24.00	27.00	1/0½	a 1/1½
Oonams Pingkong and Low Yong	18.00	21.75	9½	a 11½
Oonams, Ly-ling	13.00	13.75	8	a 8½

THE GEARY ACT.

PROTEST OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The following is a literal translation made for the *N. C. Daily News* of a copy which has been sent from the capital of the reply of the Tsungli Yamên Ministers to the despatch of Colonel Denby, United States Minister at Peking, dated the 4th of July, 1892, with reference to the passing of the Geary Act.

TO H.E. COLONEL DENBY, ETC., ETC.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 4th of July, 1892, stating that your Excellency had received from the Government of the United States the new Act prohibiting Chinese immigration, which had been promulgated everywhere in a circular form and the said circular contained:—

1.—The notification of the Secretary to the Treasury to the various Customs Superintendents with reference to the passing of the said Act in both Houses of Congress.

2.—The new Act that was passed on the 5th of May, 1892.

3.—The new Act passed on the 6th of May, 1892.

4.—The new Act passed on the 5th of July, 1884.

5.—The new Act passed on the 1st of October, 1888, which your Excellency sends us in a translated form with the original English copies, all of which referred to the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States.

In reply we have the honour to state that referring to our records we find that Chinese immigration into the United States was interdicted in the Succeeding Treaty between China and the United States in the 6th year of H.I.M. Emperor Kuang Hsü's reign on the 15th day of the 10th moon (November 17th 1880), but that it was not until 1882 that the United States Government took any decided steps in the matter by providing regulations for limiting the number of Chinese labourers entering into the United States. These steps were exceedingly harsh and unjust. However, in 1884, these unjust measures were revised and adjusted and showed and appreciable intention to do what was right, as they did not openly abrogate the treaty. But it was the Act of the 1st of October, 1888, that entirely broke the friendship and harmony that had hitherto existed between our respective countries for so many tens of years. Both this *yamên* and his Imperial Majesty's Envoy at Washington made repeated protests against this violation of treaty obligations; but neither your Excellency nor the Foreign Secretary at Washington deigned to make any reply to our despatch. Now again we hear of a new Act with nine articles being passed on the 5th of May of this year, as well as the extension by another ten years of the Act of 1884, which is about to expire, all of which upon perusal compel us again to make the following representations to your Excellency.

We find that in Art. II of the new Act it is stated that: "Chinese will not be permitted to enter the United States nor to reside within the limits of that country. If any Chinese does so he shall immediately be sent back to China. If the investigating officer find that he is a naturalised subject of another Power he is to be sent to that country, but should that country demand a poll-tax before allowing the man to enter its territory, then he is, as originally intended, to be sent back in any case to China." We fail to understand whether what is termed "Chinese" in that Article applies only to labourers or whether the term also includes missionaries, students, merchants and tourists, who were not included in the former prohibiting law. By Art. II of the Succeeding Treaty of the 17th of November, 1880, between China and the United States, Chinese such as missionaries, students, merchants and tourists, with their body servants and employees, as well as labourers who had already resided in the United States, are not included in the prohibition, but are allowed to go about or enter the country at their pleasure, in order that they might reap the full advantages of the favoured nation clause. In the prohibitory law of 1884, Art. III also makes it clear in this respect that the law is not to apply to Chinese labourers who entered the country before the 17th of November, 1880, nor to such labourers as might enter the country within ninety days after the date of the operation of the law. As to the classes who are not included in the prohibition so much the more are they exempted by the provisions above stated.

But in the new Act of the 5th of May of the present year the word "Chinese" is used without any distinction, and it also says: "They are not allowed by law either to enter or to remain within the limits of the United States." We should like to know whether "by law" is meant the law that has been agreed upon between our respective countries. Again, Art. III of the new Act states that: "In the event of any Chinese stopping in the United States he should have some substantial proof of his right to do so; should he not be provided with such proof he shall be punished by the law provided in cases where a man is living within the limits of the country against the statutes of the country." We fine that Chinese labourers went to America on the strength of the Burlingame Treaty of 1867 (Tung Chi, 7th year). If the Government of the United States desires, therefore, "substantial proofs" we would refer it to that treaty which is the most substantial of proofs. Or, it might take the Succeeding Treaty of 1880; Arts. II and III are all "substantial proofs" enough. The Government of the United States, at the present day, by its desire not to abide by treaty obligations and by endeavouring by the use of arbitrary force to effect its purposes, has all the appearances of violating the spirit of its own Constitution.

Again there are such words as "arresting, imprisoning with hard labour, and fining" in Art. IV. of the new Act. We have the honour to ask your Excellency whether the Government of the United States is in the habit of treating in this unjust and cruel way the labouring classes of other nationalities who visit the United States and whether they really understand what is meant by the "favoured nation clause." Art. V of the new Act provides that after the passing of the Act any Chinese who may be prevented from landing on United States ground will be allowed to apply to the Courts for redress, but he shall not be permitted to offer bail pending the trial of his case, nor shall the judge be allowed to make any delay in doing so without sufficient reasons for such delay. We find that in the United States, in cases where persons of other nationalities are involved in lawsuits, bail is allowed pending their trial at the Courts. If a Chinese be not allowed bail where, we ask, is he to stay when waiting for his trial? Moreover, it is but natural that a judge can not try cases without some sort of delay. We would, therefore, suggest that the old order of things in this instance, be resorted to and that bail be permitted Chinese pending a trial of their cases in Court.

Again Art. VI provides that Chinese are to register themselves and take out pass-ports from the custom-house officers in their locality within one year from the passing of the new Act, when they will then be allowed to stay in the United States. If they fail to register themselves, at the expiration of the year they are to be punished in accordance with the law provided for stopping in he United States against the permission of the authorities. The Custom-house superintendents at the different ports, the deputies and military authorities are required to arrest these Chinese at any time and send them to be tried by the Courts, and the judges will be required to sentence them to be sent back to China in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Should any Chinese labourer happen to be in the United States during the operation of the new bill, but, owing to sickness or some important affairs have been prevented from registering himself within the time provided for so doing, he shall be allowed to register himself, but he must first procure an American or European to attest the facts for him before being allowed to do so and must pay the various fees provided in the new bill. If by any mischance his register papers, &c., be lost, burned, or destroyed, he shall be allowed to take out new ones, but the sheriffs' and law fees shall be settled by the investigating judge. Other Chinese who are not labourers shall also be allowed to take out papers, but no fees will be charged. With reference to this article, as Chinese labourers are scattered all over the United States and as they naturally are not all of them acquainted with English or English letters, and as Consuls from this country are stationed in only a few ports of the United States, if they are to be forced to take out papers of registration we would suggest that still another year be granted them in order that time may be given them so that they may all know the circumstances of the case. Otherwise by these poor men being arrested and tried and being made to suffer unlooked-for calamities, not only will this be undeserved by the Chinese labourers, but we fear that the local authorities will have everlasting trouble in dealing with them. Moreover something more will thus be added to what has been provided in the articles of the Succeeding Treaty of 1880. As to Articles VII, VIII, and IX they concern the measures of the United States Treasury but as compared with the regulations of the Treasury promulgated on the 6th of December, 1884, these new articles, to say the least, are simple contradictions of the former ones. We have gone carefully through the nine articles of the new bill, comparing them with former treaties and regulations and find them to be exceedingly unjust, and would therefore have the honour to request your Excellency to memorialise the President of your government asking him to command Congress to agree upon some other line in order that they may do things in accordance with International Rights, and the courtesy that should be due to two nations.

Again, upon reference, we find that when the Congress of the United States passed the Bill of the 5th July, 1884, in December 1st of the same year your former President sent a message to Congress to the following effect; "The clauses in the Succeeding Treaty entered into between our country and China with reference to the limiting of the numbers of Chinese entering the United States seem to me to require further reconsideration as they are against the sprit of treaty rights and obligations." The said President of the United States certainly exercised his prerogative in bidding Congress to reconsider their determination to break the treaty. But as for the new Bill under discussion it really contains even more clauses in which the (spirit of the former treaties has been broken. It also takes along with it the extension of the Bills of 1884 and 1882, which, with reference to the prohibition and limiting of the immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States, went so far as even at one time to touch the dignity of our Envoy to your country, and his suite. This was in 1886 when the Chinese Envoy to the United States, on his arrival at San Francisco, was refused by the Customs Superintendent permission to land until his Excellency had shown to him his credentials to the President of the United States. We regret to have to be compelled to give it as our opinion that such rules have the effect of injuring both the fair name of the United States as well as the friendship between our respective countries. We have the honour, therefore, to request that the government of the United States will reconsider this as derogatory to the dignity of China, owing to the unjust treatment of her subjects, and that your Excellency will be good enough to transmit in a memorial to the President of the United States our strenuous protest against the new, or Geary Bill, which your Excellency has been good enough to hand us and to which this is a necessary reply.

(Sd.) Prince CH'ING and the Ministers of the TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Nagasaki *Express* gives the following notes translated from a Vladivostock contemporary:—

LIST OF STEAMERS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORTS OF VLADIVOSTOCK AND NICOLAIEFSK, 1891-92.

Vladivostock.

	1891. Vessels.	1891. Tons.	1892. Vessels.	1892. Tons.
Russian	41	39,934	46	44,087
German	26	21,947	47	33,933
English	9	9,513	10	10,177
Norwegian	15	9,662	6	5,234
Austrian	1	761	—	—
American	7	1,649	6	1,500
	21	19,706	23	24,518
Total	120	103,172	138	117,447

Nicolaifsk,

	1891. Vessels.	1891. Tons.	1892. Vessels.	1892. Tons.
Russian	11	7,443	11	5,233
German	11	7,261	5	3,836
English	4	4,148	7	5,326
Norwegian	—	—	2	1,505
American	1	276	2	442
Austrian	—	—	1	783
To	27	19,128	28	17,125

In 1892 the first steamer arrived at Vladivostock April 8th, and the last left on December 30th. During the year fourteen cargoes of miscellaneous merchandise, consisting of about 11,400 tons, were shipped in foreign steamers from Vladivostock to Nicolaifsk and Saghalin; whilst from Olga Bay, America Bay, and Southern Saghalin, nine cargoes of seaweed, comprising 8,310 tons, passed through Vladivostock, *en route* to China ports. During the same period five cargoes of timber were shipped to China for use on the railway.

The public tenders for licenses to fish for *beche de mer* in the vicinity of Posiet bay this year resulted in offers of *rbls.* 200 for one boat and one diver, and *rbls.* 400 for two boats and one diver.

During last winter an exceptionally large tiger was shot on the banks of the Malhe river, about forty miles from Vladivostock, under the following circumstances:—Four hunters, armed with Winchester rifles, went out into the woods, on a tiger-hunting expedition, each branching out in a slightly different direction. One of them, a young peasant named Shankewitch, soon came across a tiger, at which he fired, wounding it in the head. The enraged animal thereupon leaped towards his assailant, and was met with a bullet in its chest. This, however, did not have the effect of stopping its career. With open mouth the tiger jumped upon Shankewitch, knocking him down. The hunter, terrified beyond description, but by a brave effort, managed to retain his presence of mind sufficiently to thrust his hand into the tiger's mouth, seize its tongue, and screw it round with all his might. The struggle could not have been of many moment's duration ere the tiger succumbed to the effects of the bullet wounds. Just then the other hunters arrived on the spot, and assisted their companion, whose hand was, however, so badly lacerated that he died shortly afterwards of blood-poisoning.

CHINESE NEWS.

We learn from Newchwang that proclamations have been issued there by Viceroy Li Hung-chang and the Governor of the province, announcing the extension of the Tientsin Railway through Moukden to Kirin, with a branch line from Moukden to Newchwang. Private information, however, speaks of a line to be begun immediately, before the above, from Port Arthur to Newchwang.

Messrs. Li Mien-siang and Hsü T'ung-chiao, the new Corean Consul and Vice-Consul at Tientsin, called upon Li Hung-chang on the 2nd inst. and presented their credentials, after which Mr. Pien Sü-yuan, the retiring Consul, also presented his letters of recall to his Excellency, who gave instructions to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs—*Tsung Shang Chü*—to entertain the three Corean officials at a dinner the following evening.

News from Tientsin assures us that Teutonic commercial enterprise has not abated since Mr. von Brandt left the scene of his triumphs. A new local syndicate, a triumvirate of undoubted ability, is contemplating the erection of steel works at Tongshan, strictly under German auspices, Krupp of Essen with his usual far-reaching philanthropy to supply the plant; payment to be deferred till the works are earning dividends; ores to be brought from the South. Markets? Well, the Imperial Railway Company, and other such corporations yet unborn or embryonic.

The officials in Shanghai native city have received a telegram from Nanking to the effect that the captured Hunan *Koiao Hui* chief K'uang Shêng-ming who was to have confronted the late suicide, Li Hsien-mow, has now confessed that Li was one and the same with Li Hung, the reported Head Centre of the Society, and that Viceroy Liu K'un-yi has memorialised the Throne asking for instructions. Of course, this means that the body of Li Hsien-mow will be ultimately taken out of its coffin, and the head struck off as a warning to the world. The unaccountable implacability of the Liangkiang Viceroy to Li Hsien-mow, we hope, will now be satisfied and no more arrests of innocent persons made.

Shao Yü-lien, Governor of Formosa, who gave orders last autumn for the compilation of "a history of Formosa from the earliest times" has already spent nearly Tls. 5,000 on the work, which is being compiled by a regularly constituted Board of five officials of well-known literary fame. There are also eight clerks attached to the Board who do the copying work from old Chinese books concerning Formosa. The work, it is calculated, will occupy the Board about four years, and from the pains taken in ransacking old records in the different *yamêns* and studying the traditions of the savages it will no doubt be a valuable and standard book of reference when finished. We believe that the sum of Tls. 1,500 has been set aside for the completion of this work.

There is a rumour amongst the Chinese in Shanghai that a number of men, not natives of Yünnan, recently visited a Roman Catholic Church in that province with the intention of attending the ceremonies that were then going on in the building. Chinese-like, these men began to walk about and finger everything they saw, disturbing the priests in their functions; whereupon one of the priests attempted to forcibly eject the disturbers. This was resented and, the men being armed, the unlucky priest received over a dozen sword cuts and is now lying in a critical condition; while the other priest—there were apparently only two of them present at the time—received only a few slight cuts. A riot then ensued, and the building was torn down by the natives who were led on to the deed by the newcomers.

A private telegram from Peking states that Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Chinese Resident at Corea, has recommended the appointment of Mr. T'ang Siao-yi, acting Consul-General in Corea, to take the Residency in the event of his (Yuan Shih-k'ai's) translation to the Wênchow Taotaiship, to which he has been appointed by Imperial Edict, and that this recommendation has been sent to both the Tsungli Yamên and to Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli. "The post of Resident in Corea" says the recommendation of Yuan Taotai, "carries with it grave responsibilities and requires a man who has a thorough knowledge of Corean character, of the King and Ministers of his Court, and of the people at large. He should also be a man of popularity among both the Chinese traders as well as the natives, and all of these requirements are possessed by the Expectant Prefect T'ang Siao-yi in an eminent degree." Mr. T'ang, it will be remembered, was one of the band of students sent in 1872 to the United States by the Chinese Government, who on their premature return to this country in 1882—a foolish step caused by the unfounded jealousy of a lot of old fogies at Peking—were much decried by the native press of Shanghai, simply because these students were in the habit of despising the *literati* instead of meekly allowing these worthies to open their batteries upon them first.—*N. C. Daily News*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Forty Swedish missionaries, men and women, arrived ten days ago at Tungchow, near Peking, on their way to Shansi. They did not appear to understand a word of Chinese, but looked happy and contented.

* * *

Seven of the miscreants, recently captured by the military of Ta'ao-ching Fu, and found guilty of belonging to the band of ruffians and incendiaries who set fire to the Kaoyao theatre last autumn and caused the deaths of nearly 2,000 women and children, were executed on the 18th ultimo, at Kaoyao Hsien. The condemned men showed a defiant front to the thousands of people who followed them to the execution ground with stones and execrations and who would have torn them to pieces had not the mandarins promised to put the ruffians to death by the *ling-ch-'th*—or slow and painful process. The promise, however, was not made good, the men being decapitated the moment they arrived at the execution ground. The populace made up for their disappointment by stamping upon and almost beating to pieces the corpses as they lay on the ground. Many of those who had lost relations and friends in the conflagration cut off pieces of the robbers' flesh and took them to the graves to sacrifice to the manes of their kindred.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Tientsin, 10th May, 1893.

The British Minister and Mrs. O'Conor have been in Tientsin the last few days. After the Minister had visited the Viceroy, they both went off on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Kinder, in Tongshan and Lanchow. His Excellency took a marked interest in all that he saw and fulfilled all the duties of a "chiel 'mang us takin' notes." I ventured to remark six months ago that the more charming part of the Legation would not be content to be immured in Peking for five or six years. I am now quite sure of it, and can heartily congratulate the British communities on the littoral and *riviera* that it is so. We shall all see something of our Minister henceforth, and doubtless to our common advantage. There is just one danger to avoid. Mr. O'Conor will naturally go from consulate to consulate, and will see things from the official coign—a coign of disadvantage in many cases. He would do well when on his travels to cultivate the lay and missionary elements as much as possible. It is at least a working hypothesis to assume a personal knowledge of them and their wants will lead to safer decisions when their claims and grievances come before him. While in Tientsin he has gathered much knowledge on the Wharves and Park questions by personal inspection and enquiry.

A very serious accident has occurred at Tongshan. On Friday last a quick-sand broke into the workings and blocked the eastern section of the pit. It occurred just at the time of the "shift;" the foreman was able to get one shift of 300 men clear, a few, some two dozen odd, of the other were shut in, but seventeen of these were got out. In climbing up a long ladder to get into another part of the workings, two men were killed by the ladder breaking under the extra weight, and two or three others had slight bruises. Some ten or twelve men are still in the pit, and though the most desperate attempts are being made for their rescue, little hope is cherished that they will be found alive. There has been an extensive subsidence; a huge cup-shaped depression 270 feet deep is seen close to Mr. Tong King Sing's house, it comes within a few feet of the railway, and can be seen from the cars. This section of the working was condemned by the engineer four years ago. The European staff and the native alike have behaved like heroes under the supervision of Messrs. Kinder and Petersen. The natives do not hesitate to assign it to bad Joss—one of the European overseers left the employ last week, and they imagine the divine powers are showing their displeasure at the unwisdom of the management in parting with him. Since Tong King-sing's death the management has been in the hands of Chang Yi, who is assisted by Mr. Lo, a Cantonese who formerly acted as Interpreter to the Municipal Secretary in Tientsin. There is, of course, a European staff at Tongshan, but of recent years it has been diminished, relatively, if not absolutely, for the winning of coal is constantly further and further from the shaft, and the workings are steadily growing in size to meet the demands of an extended trade. Mr. O'Conor, by the bye, was down the mine the day before the accident, and it was he who brought the news.

The salvage of the *Gem* is now all but an accomplished fact; the vessel is well out of her thwart-stream berth and has been moved several feet nearer the bank in an up and down stream position. My last reference to the matter contained an error; the shaft of the wreck was 32 feet below the surface of the river, and not below its bed. I must further be my own censor as to the state of the river. So far from causing anxiety, it is in capital condition; a steamer came up the other day drawing 12ft. 6in. The inconsistency of the various reports is easily accounted for; if a steamer is but a few feet laterally out of the deepest channel, the leadsmen give very different soundings, and the skipper for that voyage concludes that things are looking awkward.

Two years ago the Viceroy sanctioned a tentative effort in the direction of the making of steel

by empowering the Eastern Arsenal Taotai to set up a steel shop. This has been done in a most thorough and workmanlike manner by Mr. James Stewart, Superintendent Engineer to the Arsenal. A plant (by Greenwood and Batley of Leeds) which embodies all the recent improvements in the Siemens-Martin process has been fitted up; the necessary experts, smelter, forger and analytical chemist—have arrived, and are about to begin operations. At first they will limit themselves to steel shot, but it is fully anticipated that small (6) ordnance will be undertaken in the immediate future. The whole thing has been so constructed that it can be developed to any extent. Mr. Eustace Turner, who has been here for six months building the furnace, has now gone to Hankow to do the office for Chang Chih-tung's great experiment.—*N. C. Daily News.*

DOES TERROR KILL?

Anguish of mind has driven many to suicide, anguish of body never. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more consequence to our happiness than the health of the body, although both are deserving of much more attention than either receives. In protracted cases of disease it is the continual mental strain and worry that enervates and finally undermines the whole system and destroys the vital spark. How many men apparently healthy to-day are lying in a cold grave a week hence. They are negligent of their health and think they can shake every attack off, the effect of such foolishness *becomes apparent to every man sooner or later*, and wise is he who never neglects the symptoms of disease but takes precautions, as did a gentleman who writes:—"I write to let you know that I am a patron of your wonderful Clements' Tonic; I have been a great sufferer, and read of Mrs. Moller's cure in the newspapers, her case was nothing to mine, but, thank God I through her letter I am cured, and after the doctors had *pronounced sentence of death on me*. I am very grateful to Mrs. Moller for her letter. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others cured of serious diseases by the use of Clements Tonic; I have suffered terribly from liver and kidney disease. Two years ago my strength began rapidly to decline, I had dull headache, completely lost my appetite; and was almost blind—(failure of sight is a symptom of Bright's disease.—Ed). I had tiger claw cramps in the calves of my legs, and severe rheumatic pains, followed by diarrhœa, strength continued to fail, accompanied by extreme pallor of the face, puffed under the eyes and persistent swellings of legs, knees and ankles, and my whole body was swollen to a wonderful size; sharp shooting pains pierced the heart and frequently chills and fever would attack me. The swelling was so bad that I was afraid to even drink a glass of water. I consulted a doctor, and he examined my water, and he said it was a bad case of liver disease, and also Bright's disease of the kidneys; he prescribed medicine and liniments with mustard baths. I said, "Doctor, if you will cure me, I will PAY YOU WHAT YOU LIKE." He replied, "I CAN HOLD OUT NO HOPE FOR YOU." I said, "That is very hard." "I never like to take a man's money," said he, "without telling him the truth, and I will come to you at any hour of the night you may send for me." He thought I should soon die, I gave his treatment a fair trial but the swelling of my body increased so much that I had to remain in bed; the pains increased and extended all down the side, and my eyesight was now almost completely gone. I consulted another eminent medical man who, after sounding me and testing my urine, said I had Bright's disease. I asked if he could cure me, he said he would do his best, and if I would continue his medicine I should improve; I did so and it had but little more effect than water. Two friends of mine called my attention to Mrs. Moller's letter in the paper who had been cured of the same disease by Clements Tonic. I procured a supply, and taking it strictly in accordance with the directions, the swelling began to go down, I kept up the use of Clements Tonic, and now, thank God, I am cured, my swellings have all subsided, my eyesight is as good as ever. I took a good many bottles, but that is nothing as IT HAS CURED ME, and I cannot describe its value.—Yours truly, Thomas Irvine, Tatham, N.S.W." Sufferer's must see that they get Clements Tonic only, as many swindles are on the market. F. M. Clements, 212 A'Beckett-street, Melbourne.

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer

"ZAMBESI,"

Captain Edwards, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [590

Masonic

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1893. [583

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1893. [579

VICTORIA LODGE
HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1893. [582

Intimations.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar, and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [198

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ORIZA-CREAM

WHITENS the SKIN, IMPARTS to it the TRANSPARENCY and SMOOTHNESS of YOUTHFULNESS.

Destroys Wrinkles

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

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STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

MRS. STAINFIELD,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [49

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36

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No. 30, STANLEY STREET.

BOARD and LODGING, Per Day ...$ 1.50

BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per Month $25.00

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [370

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JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS, Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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KING WO CHEONG,

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,

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Hongkong, 3rd February, 1893. [187

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Underigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [590

HONGKONG TIMBER and YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [98

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PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is Now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, one month	$70 to 80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
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For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [225

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

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A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers, but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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BEST LIQUORS procurable in the Market, good ACCOMMODATION and CIVILITY. Come and see how we have transformed the old "STAG."

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Proprietor.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [352

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.
LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For Terms and particulars, apply to

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HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,
AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach, at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

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THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

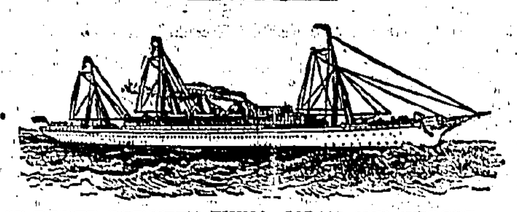
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JOHN C. FOSTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [28

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TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 14th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

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SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1893. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 8th June.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 27th June.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 18th July.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 8th June, at 2 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versâ*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All CARGO PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1893. [3

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. 9

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 30th May.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 17th June.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) and Honolulu Thursday, 6th July.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY the 30th May, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [1

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET,
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [376

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly, articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [4

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul.....	Saturday	May 27th.
Victoria	Saturday	June 17th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	July 18th.
Mogul.....	Tuesday	August 8th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 29th.

THE Steamship

"MOGUL,"

Captain ——, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *viâ* INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1893. [4

Intimations.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Praya Central,
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HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
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MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.

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Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. 100

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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION

Used with the greatest success in the seven largest parisian Hospitals.

« *Doctors in all countries have but to try* Guyot's Tar, *to at once appreciate the important services it renders. This preparation, I hope, soon to see universally popular.*»

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See that the label on each bottle bears the address L. FRERE, 19, Rue Jacob, PARIS

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(ROBIQUET, Professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris.)

« *I sought for a long time a powerful tonic, I have found it in your Quinium which I consider as the restorative par excellence of weakened constitutions.*»

Dr GABARET.

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